

Executive Order 12958, as amended, or DHS implementing directives, or;

(4) Knowingly, willfully, or negligently grant eligibility for, or allow access to, classified information in violation of Executive Order 12958, or its implementing directives, this part, or DHS implementing directives promulgated by the Chief Security Officer.

§ 7.13 Judicial proceedings.

(a) Any DHS official or organization receiving an order or subpoena from a Federal or State court, or an administrative subpoena from a Federal agency, to produce classified information (see 6 CFR 5.41 through 5.49), required to submit classified information for official DHS litigative purposes, or receiving classified information from another organization for production of such in litigation, shall notify the Office of the General Counsel, unless the demand for production is made by the Office of the General Counsel, and immediately determine from the agency originating the classified information whether the information can be declassified. If declassification is not possible, DHS representatives will take appropriate action to protect such information, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(b) If a determination is made to produce classified information in a judicial proceeding in any manner, the DHS General Counsel attorney, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, shall take appropriate steps to protect classified information in judicial proceedings and retrieve the information when the information is no longer required in such judicial proceedings, in accordance with the Department of Justice procedures, and in Federal criminal cases, pursuant to the requirements of Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA), Public Law 96-456, 94 Stat. 2025, (18 U.S.C. App.), and the “Security Procedures Established Pursuant to Public Law 96-456, 94 Stat. 2025, by the Chief Justice of the United States for the Protection of Classified Information,” and other applicable authorities.

Subpart B—Classified Information

§ 7.20 Classification and declassification authority.

(a) Top Secret original classification authority may only be exercised by the Secretary of Homeland Security and by officials to whom such authority is delegated in writing by the Secretary. The Chief Security Officer, as the Senior Agency Official, is delegated authority to originally classify information up to and including Top Secret. No official who is delegated Top Secret original classification authority by the Secretary may further delegate such authority.

(b) The Chief Security Officer may delegate Secret and Confidential original classification authority to other officials determined to have frequent need to exercise such authority. No official who is delegated original classification authority by the Secretary or the Chief Security Officer may further delegate such authority.

(c) Officials authorized to classify information at a specified level are also authorized to classify information at a lower level. In the absence of an official authorized to exercise classification authority, the person designated to act in lieu of such official may exercise the official’s classification authority.

§ 7.21 Classification of information, limitations.

(a) Information may be originally classified only if all of the following standards are met:

(1) An original classification authority is classifying the information;

(2) The information is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government;

(3) The information falls within one or more of the categories of information specified in section 1.4 of Executive Order 12958, as amended; and

(4) The original classification authority determines that the unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security and such official is able to identify or describe the damage.

(b) Information shall be classified as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential in